CIO-INT32

User's Manual

Revision 4
September, 2000

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This manual provides technical information for the CIO-INT32. It is intended to be used with the ZILOG 8536 integrated circuit data sheet and programming manual.

The CIO-INT32 can accept up to 32 vector interrupts and output an interrupt to the PC. The board contains two Z8536 chips each of which accepts up to 16 independent inputs that can be used to generate interrupts from bit patterns or individual bit states or transitions.

The interrupt outputs from two X8536 chips can be ANDed by an on-board jumper.

Many other functions can be performed by the CIO-INT32 including digital pattern recognition, counting with six, 16-bit counters, and up to 40 bits of digital I/O.

The 16-bit counters can be set up independently or chained together in groups of three.

The CIO-INT32 is shipped with InstaCal™, a package of software for installation and testing of the board

In addition, the board can be supported by the Universal Library™ which provides programming support for all Windows languages.

The CIO-INT32 has a pair of Z8536 I/O chips interfaced to the ISA bus. All of its I/O lines are accessible through a 50-pin header connector. The I/O pins of an Z8536 are TTL levels. Connections to the board typically use the C50FF-# cable and the CIO-MINI50 terminal board.

2.0 SOFTWARE INSTALLATION

In order to easily test your installation, it is recommended that you install InstaCal, the installation, calibration and test utility that was supplied with your board. Refer to the Software Installation Manual for information on the initial setup, loading, and installation of InstaCal and optional Universal Library software.

3.0 HARDWARE INSTALLATION

3.1 BASE ADDRESS

The CIO-INT32 employs the PC bus for power, communications and data transfer. As such it draws power from the PC, monitors the address lines and control signals and responds to it's I/O address, and it receives and places data on the 8 data lines. If enabled, it has interrupt capability.

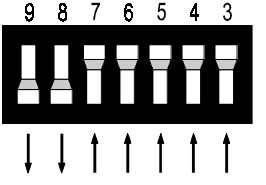
The BASE address is the most important user selectable bus related feature of the CIO-INT32. The base address is the location that software writes to and reads from when communicating with the CIO-INT32.

The base address switch is the means for setting the base address. Each switch position corresponds to one of the PC bus address lines. By placing the switch down, the CIO-INT32 address decode logic is instructed to respond to that address bit.

A complete address is constructed by calculating the HEX or decimal number which corresponds to all the address bits the CIO-INT32 has been instructed to respond to.

For example, shown to the right are address 9 and 8 ON, all others OFF.

Address 9 = 200H (512D) and address 8 = 100H (256D), when added together they equal 300H (768D).



SW	HEX
A9	200
A8	100
A7	80
A6	40
A5	20
A4	10
A3	08

BASE ADDRESS SWITCH - Address 300H shown here.

Certain address are used by the PC, others are free and may be used by the CIO-INT32 and other expansion boards. We recommend BASE = 300H (768D) be tried first.

Table 1. PC I/O Addresses

HEX RANGE	FUNCTION	HEX RANGE	FUNCTION
000-00F	8237 DMA #1	2C0-2CF	EGA
020-021	8259 PIC #1	2D0-2DF	EGA
040-043	8253 TIMER	2E0-2E7	GPIB (AT)
060-063	8255 PPI (XT)	2E8-2EF	SERIAL PORT
060-064	8742 CONTROLLER (AT)	2F8-2FF	SERIAL PORT
070-071	CMOS RAM & NMI MASK (AT)	300-30F	PROTOTYPE CARD
080-08F	DMA PAGE REGISTERS	310-31F	PROTOTTYPE CARD
0A0-0A1	8259 PIC #2 (AT)	320-32F	HARD DISK (XT)
0A0-0AF	NMI MASK (XT)	378-37F	PARALLEL PRINTER
0C0-0DF	8237 #2 (AT)	380-38F	SDLC
0F0-0FF	80287 NUMERIC CO-P (AT)	3A0-3AF	SDLC
1F0-1FF	HARD DISK (AT)	3B0-3BB	MDA
200-20F	GAME CONTROL	3BC-3BF	PARALLEL PRINTER
210-21F	EXPANSION UNIT (XT)	3C0-3CF	EGA
238-23B	BUS MOUSE	3D0-3DF	CGA
23C-23F	ALT BUS MOUSE	3E8-3EF	SERIAL PORT
270-27F	PARALLEL PRINTER	3F0-3F7	FLOPPY DISK
2B0-2BF	EGA	3F8-3FF	SERIAL PORT

The CIO-INT32 BASE switch may be set for address in the range of 000-3F8 so it should not be hard to find a free address area for you CIO-INT32. Once again, if you are not using IBM prototyping cards or some other board which occupies these addresses, then 300-31F HEX are free to use.

Addresses not specifically listed, such as 390-39F, are free.

3.2 INTERRUPT LEVEL SELECT

If the software you are writing employs interrupt service routines, you will need to select and enable interrupts from the CIO-INT32 to the PC bus.

The table below lists typical IRQ assignments. The IRQs described as UNASSIGNED are typically available to you.

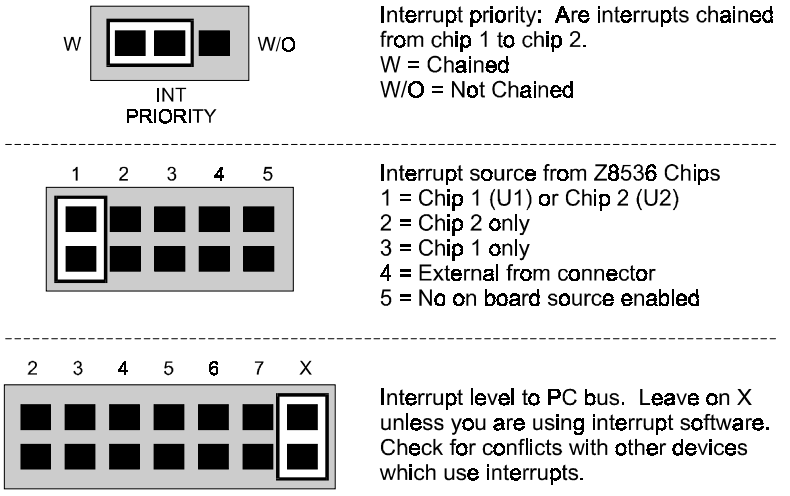
Table 2. Available IRQs

NAME	DESCRIPTION	NAME	DESCRIPTION
NMI	PARITY	IRQ8	REAL TIME CLOCK (AT)
IRQ0	TIMER	IRQ9	RE-DIRECTED TO IRQ2 (AT)
IRQ1	KEYBOARD	IRQ10	UNASSIGNED
IRQ2	RESERVED (XT) INT 8-15 (AT)	IRQ11	UNASSIGNED
IRQ3	COM OR SDLC	IRQ12	UNASSIGNED
IRQ4	COM OR SDLC	IRQ13	80287 NUMERIC CO-P
IRQ5	HARD DISK (AT) LPT (AT)	IRQ14	HARD DISK
IRQ6	FLOPPY DISK	IRQ15	UNASSIGNED
IRQ7	LPT	Note: IRQ8-15 are AT only	

The CIO-INT32 may assert interrupts either:

1. From an external source brought to the connector.
2. Individually from each Z8536 for 16 external interrupt lines per chip
3. Chained as a set of 32 interrupt lines.

Choose a chained or unchained scheme by selecting chained (W) or not chained (W/O) at the INT PRIORITY jumper.


W
W/O
INT
PRIORITY
Interrupt priority: Are interrupts chained from chip 1 to chip 2.
W = Chained
W/O = Not Chained
1 2 3 4 5
Interrupt source from Z8536 Chips
1 = Chip 1 (U1) or Chip 2 (U2)
2 = Chip 2 only
3 = Chip 1 only
4 = External from connector
5 = No on board source enabled
2 3 4 5 6 7 X
Interrupt level to PC bus. Leave on X unless you are using interrupt software. Check for conflicts with other devices which use interrupts.

INTERRUPT & RELATED JUMPERS

Choose the source of the interrupt to be routed to the PC bus using the INT SRC jumper. If the Z8536s are chained, you must choose 1 (Chip 1 or Chip 2).

The interrupt output from the Z8536 or connector must be routed to the PC bus. The interrupt jumper allows you to choose a PC interrupt in the range 2 through 7.

There is no information in this manual describing how to write or use an interrupt service routine.

3.3 INSTALLING THE CIO-INT32 IN THE COMPUTER

Turn the power off.

Remove the cover of your computer. Please be careful not to dislodge any of the cables installed on the boards in your computer as you slide the cover off.

Locate an empty ISA expansion slot in your computer.

Push the board firmly down into the expansion bus connector. If it is not seated fully it may fail to work and could short circuit the PC bus power onto a PC bus signal. This could damage the motherboard in your PC as well as the CIO-INT32.

3.4 CABLING TO THE CONNECTOR

CIO-INT32 has a pair of Z8536 I/O chips interfaced to the PC bus, with all its I/O lines accessible through a 50 pin header connector. The I/O pins of an Z8536 are TTL level.

The CIO-INT32 connector is accessible through the PC/AT expansion bracket. The connector is a standard 50 pin header connector. The C50FF-# cable and a screw terminal board, the CIO-MINI50 provide easy access for wiring to the board through 50 12-22 AWG screw terminals on a 4" X 4" terminal board.

3.5 SIGNAL CONNECTION

All the digital outputs inputs on the CIO-INT32 connector are TTL. TTL is an electronics industry term, short for Transistor Transistor Logic, which describes a standard for digital signals which are either at 0V or 5V(nominal).

Under normal operating conditions, the voltages on the Z8536 pins range from near 0 volts for the low state to near 5.0 volts for the high state. The current handling capability of these inputs / outputs is limited to a few milliamps. This is typical of TTL devices.

The voltages and currents associated with external devices range from less than a hundred mA at a few volts for a small flash light bulb to 50 Amps at 220 volts for a large electric range. Attempting to connect either of these devices directly to the CIO-INT32 would destroy the I/O chip.

In addition to voltage and load matching, digital signal sources often need to be de-bounced. A complete discussion of digital interfacing will be found in the section on Interface Electronics in this manual.

IMPORTANT NOTE

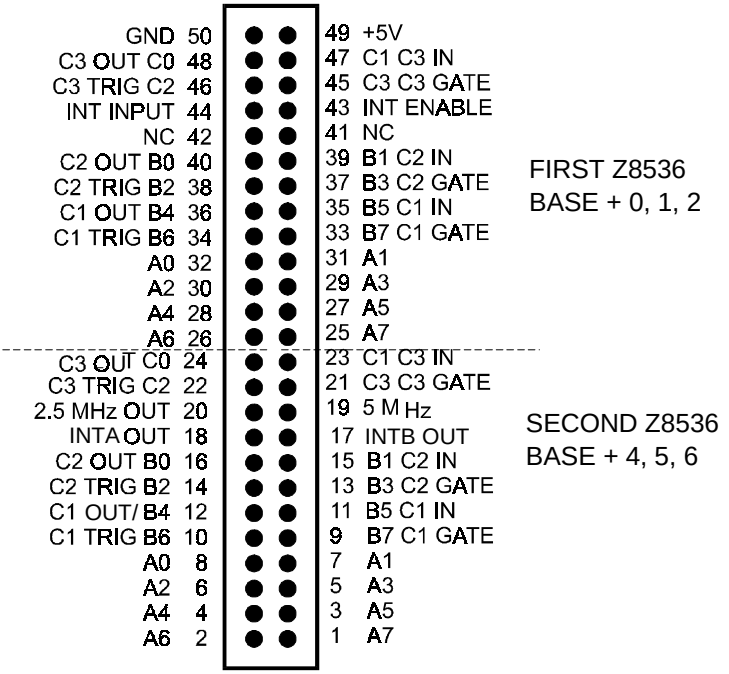
The Z8536 digital I/O chip initializes all ports as inputs on power up and reset. A TTL input is a high impedence input. If you connect another TTL input device to the Z8536 it will probably be turned ON every time the Z8536 is reset, or, it might be turned OFF instead. Remember, and Z8536 which is reset is in INPUT mode.

To safeguard against unwanted signal levels, all devices being controlled by an Z8536 should be tied low (or high, as required) by a 10K resistor.

You will find positions for pull up and pull down resistor packs on your CIO-INT32 board. To implement these, please turn to the section on pull up/down resistors.

3.6 CONNECTOR DIAGRAM

The CIO-INT32 I/O connector is a 50 pin header type connector accessible from the rear of the PC through the expansion backplate. The signals available are direct connections to a Z8536 digital I/O chip.



If frequent changes to signal connections or signal conditioning is required, please refer to catalog information on the CIO-MINI50 screw terminal board.

3.7 Z8536 CONTROL & DATA REGISTERS

Each CIO-INT32 is composed of two Z8536 parallel I/O chips. Each chip contains three data and one control register occupying four consecutive I/O locations. Complete programming and interface information is included in the Zilog Z8536 manuals.

Control and output of the Z8536 chips is accomplished by I/O writes, status and inputs may be read from I/O ports.

The first I/O address, or BASE ADDRESS, is determined by setting a bank of switches on the board.

To write to or read from a register in decimal or HEX, the following weights apply:

BIT POSITION	DECIMAL VALUE	HEX VALUE
0	1	1
1	2	2
2	4	4
3	8	8
4	16	10
5	32	20
6	64	40
7	128	80

To write a control word or data to a register, the individual bits must be set to 0 or 1 then combined to form a Byte.

The method of programming required to set/read bits from bytes is beyond the scope of this manual. It will be covered in most Introduction To Programming books, available from a bookstore.

In summary form, the registers and their function are listed on the following table. Each register has eight bits which may constitute a byte of data or eight individual bit set/read functions.

ADDRESS	READ FUNCTION	WRITE FUNCTION
First Z8536 Processor		
BASE + 0	Port C Input	Port C Output
BASE + 1	Port B Input	Port B Output
BASE + 2	Port A Input	Port A Output
BASE + 3	Status	Control
Second Z8536 Processor		
BASE + 4	Port C	Port C
BASE + 5	Port B	Port B
BASE + 6	Port A	Port A
BASE + 7	Status	Control

Refer to the Zilog Z8536 manual for programming instructions.

4.0 SPECIFICATIONS

Typical for 25°C unless otherwise specified.

Power consumption

+5V Operating	440 mA typical, 720 mA max

Counter/Timer and Parallel I/O

Device	Zilog Z85C36 (2)
Output High	2.4 volts min @ -250uA
Output Low	0.5 volts max @ +3.2 mA
Input High	2.0 volts min, 7 volts absolute max
Input Low	0.8 volts max, -0.3 volts absolute min
Power-up / reset state	Input mode (high impedance)

Configured as Digital Input/Output Ports:

Digital Configuration	4 banks of 8 (Ports A and B), 2 banks of 4 (Port C), programmable by bit or bank as input or output
Number of channels	40 I/O

Configured as Counter/Timers: (Port A is a Digital I/O port only)

Counter type	Zilog Z85C36
Counter Configuration	6 16-bit counter/timers (Port B - High and Low nibble - and Port C) All Trigger (C1-C3 TRIG), Source (C1-C3 IN), Gate (C1-C3 GATE), and Output (C1-C3 OUT) available at user connector.
Clock input frequency	3Mhz max
High pulse width (clock input)	150ns min
Low pulse width (clock input)	150ns min
Trigger pulse width (high,low)	130ns min

Interrupts:

The Z8536 is programmable to generate interrupts based on bit change, pattern recognition, level or edge triggered, whether configured as a digital I/O port or counter port. See Z8536 manual for further options.

Interrupts	Levels 2 through 7, jumper selectable (IRQ LEVEL)
Interrupt enable	Jumper selectable (IRQ LEVEL) and external (INT ENABLE), active low (pulled high through resistor).

Interrupt sources	Jumper selectable (INT SRC): 8536A interrupt output, 8536B interrupt output, 8536A OR'ed with 8536B, external (INT INPUT, positive edge triggered) or None.
Interrupt output	Buffered output for each chip available at user connector (INTA OUT, INTB OUT).
Interrupt priority	Jumper selectable (INT PRIORITY): No priority or 8536A interrupt has priority over 8536B interrupt.

Environmental

Operating temperature range	0 to 50°C
Storage temperature range	-20 to 70°C
Humidity	0 to 90% non-condensing

5.0 ELECTRONICS AND INTERFACING

This short, simple introduction to the electronics most often needed by digital I/O board users covers a few key concepts. They are:

Pull up/down resistors
Voltage dividers.
Low pass filters for digital inputs.

IMPORTANT NOTE

WHEN THE Z8536 IS POWERED ON OR RESET, ALL PINS ARE SET TO HIGH IMPEDANCE INPUT.

The implications of this is that if you have output devices such as solid state relays, they may be switched on whenever the computer is powered on or reset. To prevent unwanted switching and to drive all outputs to a known state after power on or reset, pull all pins either high or low through a 10K resistor.

To install pull up/down resistor packs, see the following section.

5.1 PULL UP & PULL DOWN RESISTORS

This discussion deals with pull-up/pull-down resistors and Z8536 digital I/O chips on CIO-INT32 boards.

Whenever the Z8536 is powered on or reset, the control register is set to a known state.

When used as an output device to control other TTL input devices, the Z8536 applies a voltage level of 0V for low and 2.5V to 5V for high. It is the output voltage level of the Z8536 that the device being controlled responds to.

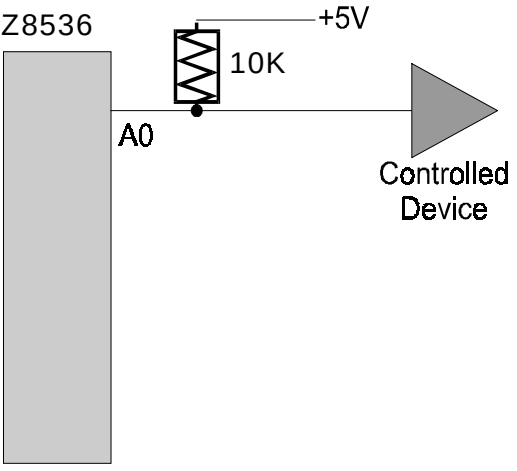
The concept of voltage level of an Z8536 in input mode is meaningless. Do not connect a volt meter to the floating input of an Z8536. It will show you nothing of meaning. In input mode the Z8536 is in 'high Z' or high impedance. If your Z8536 was connected to another input chip (the device you were controlling), the inputs of that chip are left floating whenever the Z8536 is in input mode.

If the inputs of the device you are controlling are left to float, they may float up or down. Which way they float is dependent on the characteristics of the circuit and the

electrical environment; and unpredictable! This is why it often appears that the Z8536 has gone 'high' after power up. The result is that the controlled device gets turned on!

That is why you need pull up/down resistors.

Shown here is one Z8536 digital output with a pull-up resistor attached.



The pull-up resistor provides a reference to +5V while its value of 10,000 ohms allows very little current to flow through the circuit.

If the Z8536 is reset and enters high impedance input, the line is pulled high. At that point, both the Z8536 AND the device being controlled will sense a high signal.

If the Z8536 is in output mode, the Z8536 has more than enough power to over ride the pull-up resistor's high signal and drive the line to 0 volts. If the Z8536 asserts a high signal, the pull up resistor guaranties that the line goes to +5V.

Of course, a pull-down resistor accomplishes the same task except that the line is pulled low when the Z8536 is reset. The Z8536 has more than enough power to drive the line high.

The CIO-INT32 boards are equipped with positions for pull-up/down resistors Single Inline Packages (SIPs). The positions are marked A, B and C and are located beside the Z8536.

A 10 Kohm, 8-resistor SIP has 10K resistors all connected one side to a single common point and the other, each to a pin protruding from the SIP. The common line to which all resistor are connected also protrudes from the SIP. The common line is marked with a dot and is at one end of the SIP.

The SIP may be installed as pull-up or pull-down. At each location, A, B & C there are 10 holes in a line. One end of the line is +5V, the other end is GND. They are so marked. The eight holes in the middle are connected to the eight lines of the port, A, B, or C.

Install and solder the SIP in place. Install the SIP with the common pin (dot) in either the HI or LO hole, then solder the SIP in place.

A resistor value of 10k (10000 ohms) is recommended. Use other values only if you have calculated the necessity of doing so.

5.2 VOLTAGE DIVIDERS

If you wish to measure a signal which varies over a range greater than the input range of a digital input, a voltage divider can drop the voltage of the input signal to the level the digital input can measure.

A voltage divider takes advantage of Ohm's law, which states,

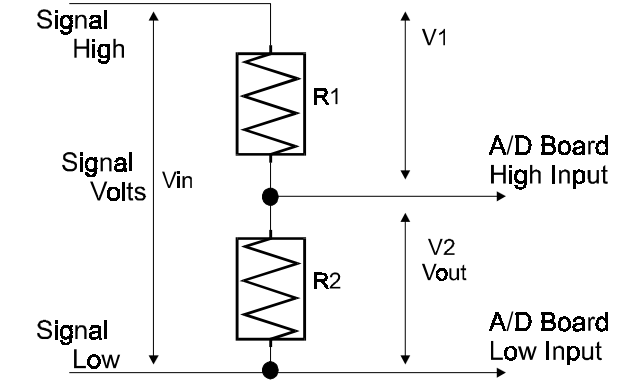
> Voltage = Current * Resistance

and Kirkoff's voltage law which states,

> The sum of the voltage drops around a circuit will be equal to the voltage drop for the entire circuit.

Implied in the above is that any variation in the voltage drop for the circuit as a whole will have a *proportional* variation in all the voltage drops in the circuit.

A voltage divider takes advantage of the fact that the voltage across one of the resistors in a circuit is proportional to the voltage across the total resistance in the circuit.



SIMPLE VOLTAGE DIVIDER - $\frac{Vin}{Vout} = \frac{R1+R2}{R2}$

The trick to using a voltage divider is to choose two resistors with the proper proportions relative to the full scale of the digital input and the maximum signal voltage.

The phenomena of dropping the voltage proportionally is often called attenuation. The formula for attenuation is:

$$\text{Attenuation} = \frac{R1 + R2}{R2}$$

The variable Attenuation is the proportional difference between the signal voltage max and the full scale of the analog input.

$$2 = \frac{10K + 10K}{10K}$$

For example, if the signal varies between 0 and 20 volts and you wish to measure that with an analog input with a full scale range of 0 to 10 volts, the Attenuation is 2:1 or just 2.

$$R1 = (A-1) * R2$$

For a given attenuation, pick a handy resistor and call it R2, the use this formula to calculate R1.

Digital inputs also make use of voltage dividers.

For example, if you wish to measure a digital signal that is at 0 volts when off and 24 volts when on, you cannot connect that directly to the CIO-DIO digital inputs. The voltage must be dropped to 5 volts max when on. The Attenuation is 24:5 or 4.8. Use the equation above to find an appropriate R1 if R2 is 10K. Remember that a TTL input is 'on' when the input voltage is greater than 2.5 volts.

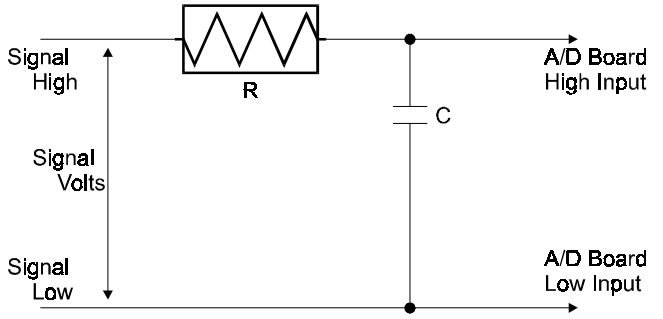
> **IMPORTANT NOTE:** The resistors, R1 and R2, are going to dissipate all the power in the divider circuit according to the equation Current = Voltage / Resistance. The higher the value of the resistance (R1 + R2) the less power dissipated by the divider circuit. Here is a simple rule:
>
> For Attenuation of 5:1 or less, no resistor should be less than 10K.
>
> For Attenuation of greater than 5:1, no resistor should be less than 1K.

The CIO-TERMINAL has the circuitry on board to create custom voltage dividers. The CIO-TERMINAL is a 16" by 4" screw terminal board with two 37-pin D-type connectors and 56 screw terminals (12 - 22 AWG). Designed for table top, wall or rack mounting, the board provides prototype, divider circuit, filter circuit and pull-up resistor positions which you may complete with the proper value components for your application.

5.3 LOW PASS FILTERS DE-BOUNCE INPUTS

A low pass filter is placed on the signal wires between a signal and an A/D board. It stops frequencies greater than the cut off frequency from entering the A/D board's analog or digital inputs.

The key term in a low pass filter circuit is **cut-off frequency**. The cut-off frequency is that frequency above which no variation of voltage with respect to time may enter the circuit. For example, if a low pass filter had a cut off frequency of 30 Hz, the kind of interference associated with line voltage (60Hz) would be filtered out but a signal of 25Hz would be allowed to pass.



LOW PASS FILTER - $F_c = \frac{1}{2*Pi*R*C}$

Also, in a digital circuit, a low pass filter might be used to de-bounce an input from a momentary contact button pushed by a person.

A low pass filter may be constructed from one resistor (R) and one capacitor (C). The cut off frequency is determined according to the formula:

$$Fc = \frac{1}{2 * \pi * R * C}$$

Where $\pi = 3.14...$
R = ohms
C = Farads

$$R = \frac{1}{2 * \pi * C * Fc}$$

For your notes.

For your notes.

For your notes.

EC Declaration of Conformity

We, Measurement Computing Corp., declare under sole responsibility that the product:

Part Number	Description
CIO-INT32	Interrupt vector board

to which this declaration relates, meets the essential requirements, is in conformity with, and CE marking has been applied according to the relevant EC Directives listed below using the relevant section of the following EC standards and other normative documents:

EU EMC Directive 89/336/EEC: Essential requirements relating to electromagnetic compatibility.

EU 55022 Class B: Limits and methods of measurements of radio interference characteristics of information technology equipment.

EN 50082-1: EC generic immunity requirements.

IEC 801-2: Electrostatic discharge requirements for industrial process measurement and control equipment.

IEC 801-3: Radiated electromagnetic field requirements for industrial process measurements and control equipment.

IEC 801-4: Electrically fast transients for industrial process measurement and control equipment.

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